

Crescent Electric Supply Company

P.O. BOX 500

EAST DUBUQUE, ILLINOIS 61025

815 742-3145

GENERAL OFFICE

October 15, 1974

Mr. George Hicks
Ass't. Supt. of Building and Grounds
Iowa State Capital
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Subject: Relighting Senate Chambers

Dear George:

Several weeks ago, Bill Brauer and I visited with you and Mr. John Drummond, and discussed relighting of the Senate Chambers.

Upon evaluating what we want to light, where we can place the fixtures or lamps, the types and colors available, how the system will be used and how it will look, I would recommend the use of the following material as described below.

Lighting over the skylight should be suspended about 6 foot above the skylight surface with 1 - 2 lamp, 400 watt metal halide fixture, centered over each quarter of the skylight circle. In order to reduce the sight of the fixture location from the Senate floor, white pieces of plastic should be layed over the top framework of the skylight. This will also diffuse the light evenly over the entire skylight.

4 - GE C775G727 twin 400 watt metal halide with 120
volt ballast. These fixtures will have a spacing
ratio of 1.5 to 1. ----- \$127.50ea.

8 - GE MV400/BUH ----- \$ 15.63ea.

The 4 existing chandeliers should be redesigned by taking out all but the decorative incandescent lamps and replacing them with Mercury vapor lamps with the ballasts remoted above the ceiling. Each chandelier would take on a new appearance when compared to it's present make up.

	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
<u>Downlight</u>	12 = 300 R40 1 = 750 Bi-post Total lumens 58,600 Lamp life 2000/1000 hours Total watts 4350	8 - H400WDX33-1 1 - H400WDX33-1 160,000 24,000 4,140
<u>Uplight</u>	18-300R40 Total lumens 65,700 Lamp life 2000 hours Total watts 5400	18-H175RDXFL39-22 102,600 24,000 3,744



October 15, 1974

The lighting from these chandeliers and the skylight should provide you with more than twice the illumination and with about the same wattage as in the existing lighting system.

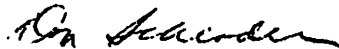
This will require the following material:

- 52 - Mogul base sockets (for downlight all other sockets should be medium base)
Swivel socket adapters for uplight
Swivelier DD-1 swivel socket extension ----- \$2.06ea.
Swivelier DD-5" swivel socket extension ----- \$4.06ea.
- 72 - 175 watt Mercury 1 lamp ballasts 15G4070-120
voltage ----- \$46.43ea.
- 16 - 400 watt Mercury 2 lamp ballasts 15G6190-120
voltage ----- \$92.23ea.
- 4 - 400 watt Mercury 1 lamp ballast 15G6070-120
voltage ----- \$54.36ea.
- 36 - H400WDX33-1 deluxe Mercury lamps ----- \$ 9.15ea.
- 72 - H175RDX-FL39-22 reflector 175 watt Mercury
lamp ----- \$ 9.55ea.

I believe that these will give you what you desire, a reasonably good increase in illumination from existing source without destroying the appearance of the Senate Chambers.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact Bill Brauer, Don Pickering or me.

Sincerely yours,



Don Schlader
Manager of Lighting

DS/mg

cc: Don Pickering
Bill Brauer

TOTAL MATERIAL COST APPROX \$7,000

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

Fiscal Year 1974-1975

Appropriation \$435,352.00
Salary Adjustment Appropriation 16,700.00
Total Appropriation \$452,052.00

Estimated Expenditures:

Salaries\$331,602.00
Travel 4,450.00
Gen. Office Supplies & Exp. 26,000.00
Telephone & Telegraph 4,000.00
Per Diem & Travel--
Committee Members 86,000.00
T o t a l \$452,052.00

Fiscal Year 1975-1976

Budget Request \$450,844.00

Estimated Expenditures:

Salaries\$400,344.00
Travel 6,500.00
Gen. Office Supplies & Exp. 38,000.00
Telephone & Telegraph 6,000.00
T o t a l \$450,844.00

Fiscal Year 1976-1977

Budget Request \$494,905.00

Estimated Expenditures:

Salaries\$439,405.00
Travel 7,000.00
Gen. Office Supplies & Exp. 42,000.00
Telephone & Telegraph 6,500.00
T o t a l \$494,905.00

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1975

Appropriation	\$ 140,775
Salary Adjustment Appropriation	<u>6,200</u>
Total Appropriation	\$ <u>146,975</u>

Estimated Expenditures:

Salaries	\$ 138,675
Travel	4,100
General Office Supplies & Expense	2,600
Telephone	1,600
Total	\$ <u>146,975</u>

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1976

Budget Request	\$ <u>176,550</u>
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Estimated Expenditures:

Salaries	\$ 158,800
Travel	6,000
General Office Supplies & Expense	5,200
Telephone	1,800
Equipment	4,750
Total	\$ <u>176,550</u>

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1977

Budget Request	\$ <u>188,850</u>
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Estimated Expenditures:

Salaries	\$ 172,850
Travel	6,000
General Office Supplies & Expense	5,200
Telephone	1,800
Equipment	3,000
Total	\$ <u>188,850</u>

STATE OF IOWA



WILLIAM H. HARBOR
CHIEF CLERK

Office of

THE CHIEF CLERK

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE HOUSE
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

November 13, 1974

The Honorable Clifton C. Lamborn
Chairman, Legislative Council
State House
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Re: Blind Voting

Dear Senator Lamborn:

With the completion of the installation of the Daktronics voting machines, it seemed advisable that research be done as to the options provided in the use of these machines, blind voting being of the greatest interest.

Several states who have installed electronic voting machines in the last few years were contacted to see if they had faced up with this matter. Three states replied and the range of options was from no blind voting to blind voting only.

The State of Connecticut said the only time they use blind voting is for judicial nominations which our legislative bodies are not confronted with.

The State of Georgia replied that with the installation of their voting machine, the rules provided for blind voting only. They had not had a voting device before so they had not been confronted with the option of open voting as opposed to blind voting. Georgia used the reasoning that blind voting tended to preclude pressure being brought on members to vote one way or the other and to eliminate members simply following the vote of other members. They also indicated that by not having voting options, pressure was taken from the presiding officer or his designee.

The State of South Dakota utilizes blind voting on practically all of their votes, however, provisions are available for open voting.

We could use combinations or a continuance of voting in the manner we presently have (see attachment). This is something the Rules Committees should address themselves to at the earliest possible moment.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. HARBOR
Chief Clerk of the House

WHH:mfw
Attachment

November 13, 1974

Division VIII -- Voting

Rule 73

Method of Calling the Roll

Upon calls of the House, or in taking the ayes and nays on any question, the electrical roll call system shall be used. In the event the electrical roll call system is not in operating order when it is necessary to take a vote, the presiding officer shall order the aye and nay votes be taken by calling the roll in alphabetical order, except that the name of the Speaker of the House shall be called last.

Alternative 1, Blind Voting

During the casting of the vote, neither individual votes nor vote totals shall be displayed to any person, including the presiding officer, until the time for voting has expired and the voting system has been locked.

Alternative 2, Open Voting

During the casting of the vote, the individual votes and the vote totals shall be shown on the display boards.

Alternative 3, Optional Blind (Open) Voting

Before a vote is taken, any member may request that the voting be blind (open).

Alternative A,

The presiding officer shall determine whether to have "open" or "blind" voting upon receiving such a request.

Alternative B,

Following the request by the member, the question shall be immediately put before the House and a majority of those present voting in the affirmative shall be necessary for a blind vote (open vote).

STATE OF IOWA



WILLIAM H. HARBOR
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE HOUSE
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

November 13, 1974

The Honorable Clifton C. Lamborn
Chairman, Legislative Council
State House
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Re: Distribution of Legislative Material

Dear Senator Lamborn:

Over the years the demand for printed materials from the Legislature (bills, amendments, calendars, journals, etc.) has continued to grow to the point that greater control in their distribution might want to be considered. The thinking behind such a move was dictated not only by the costs involved in printing, but possible shortage of all paper stock.

As you know, we have not placed a charge on any of the material that we distribute, considering it a right of the public. Thus, they have free access to all these materials.

Contact was made with other states and the Midwest Council of State Governments to see if they have this problem. It was found that Iowa is not unique and some states do charge for certain materials. Generally speaking, the charges are for the cost of printing, the cost of paper stock and the cost of mailing. However, the State of California does place a definite price on materials and does, apparently, make a profit.

In the states replying, Alabama charges the highest prices, \$1.00 per printed page.

This concern is brought to your attention so an evaluation could possibly be made by the proper committee and a determination as to future distribution instituted.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. HARBOR
Chief Clerk of the House

WHH:mfw

REPORT OF THE
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL COMMITTEE
TO
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 13, 1974

The Legislative Fiscal Committee met at the Highway Commission Building in Ames at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 12, 1974. Members present were:

Senator DeKoster, Chairman
Senator Hansen
Senator Hill
Senator Van Gilst
Representative Grassley
Representative Den Herder
Representative Dunton

The Fiscal Committee considered recommendations by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau regarding the appropriations process. The following recommendations were adopted for consideration by the Legislative Council.

1. The number of appropriation bills should be decreased substantially.
2. Target dates should be established for appropriation subcommittees to complete departmental hearings and present budget recommendations to the appropriation chairmen.
3. A committee report should accompany each appropriation bill and contain a clear statement of legislative intent, clearly cross-referenced to budget and budget bill.
4. Time each week should be included in the House and Senate schedule for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau to present current estimates of revenue and appropriations to all interested members of the General Assembly.

The Fiscal Committee unanimously agreed that any member of the committee may attend the Governor's budget hearings and receive per diem and travel expenses while attending the hearings.

During the afternoon session the Fiscal Committee met with the Highway Commission and staff to discuss the revenue estimates and the Road Use Tax Fund based on the current tax structure, the inflation rate in construction and maintenance cost and the effect of these two items relative to the commission's five year program. The Highway Commissioners will submit a proposal to the legislature to obtain additional funds for the Road Use Tax Fund.